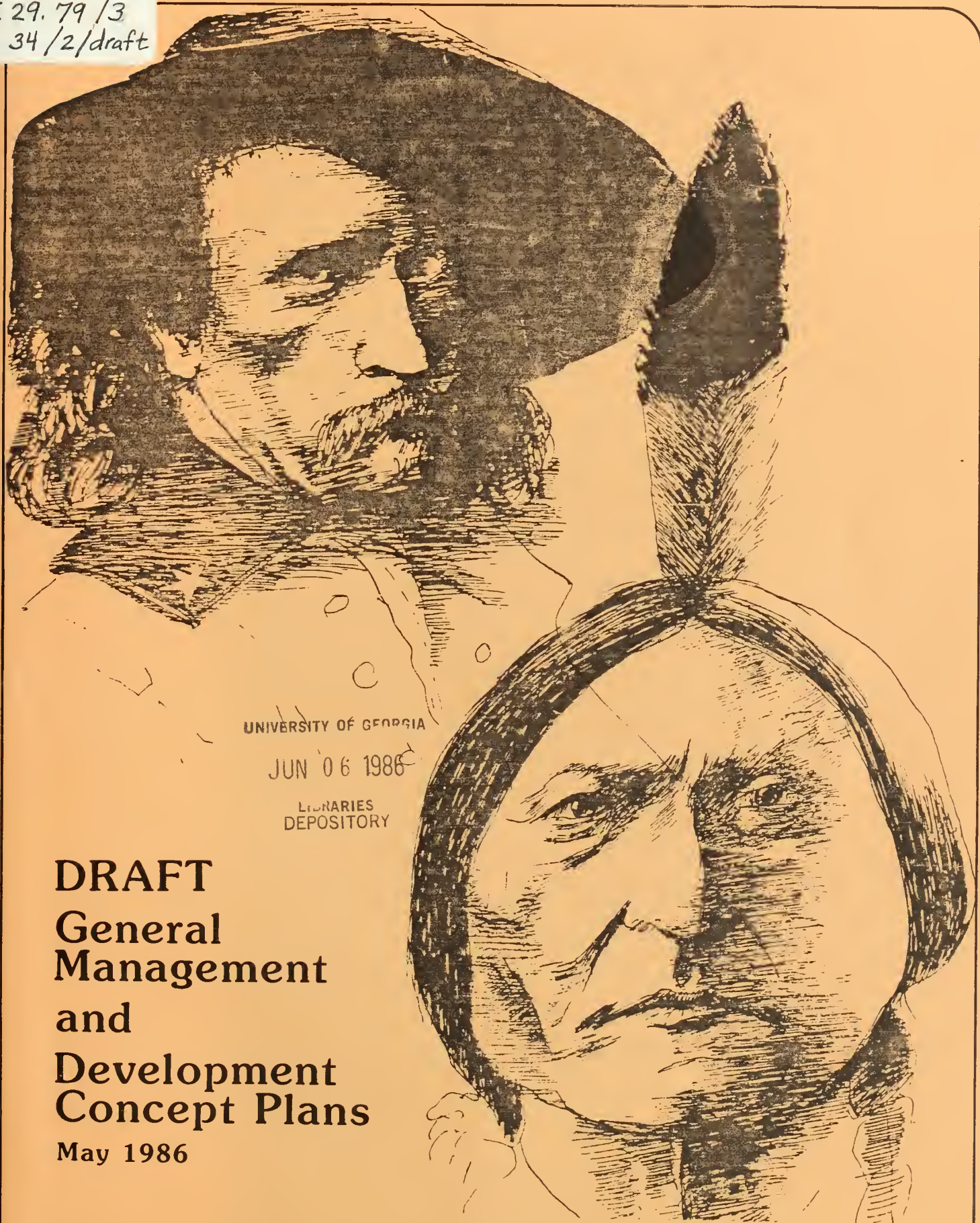




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May 1986

Custer Battlefield National Monument

DRAFT
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN
for
Custer Battlefield National Monument
Montana

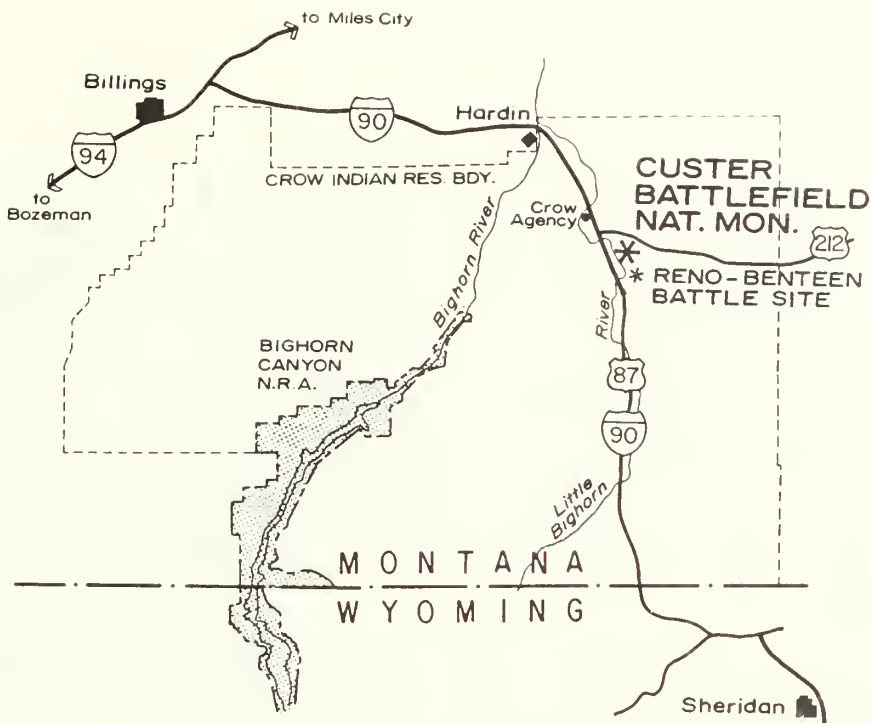
May 1986

Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

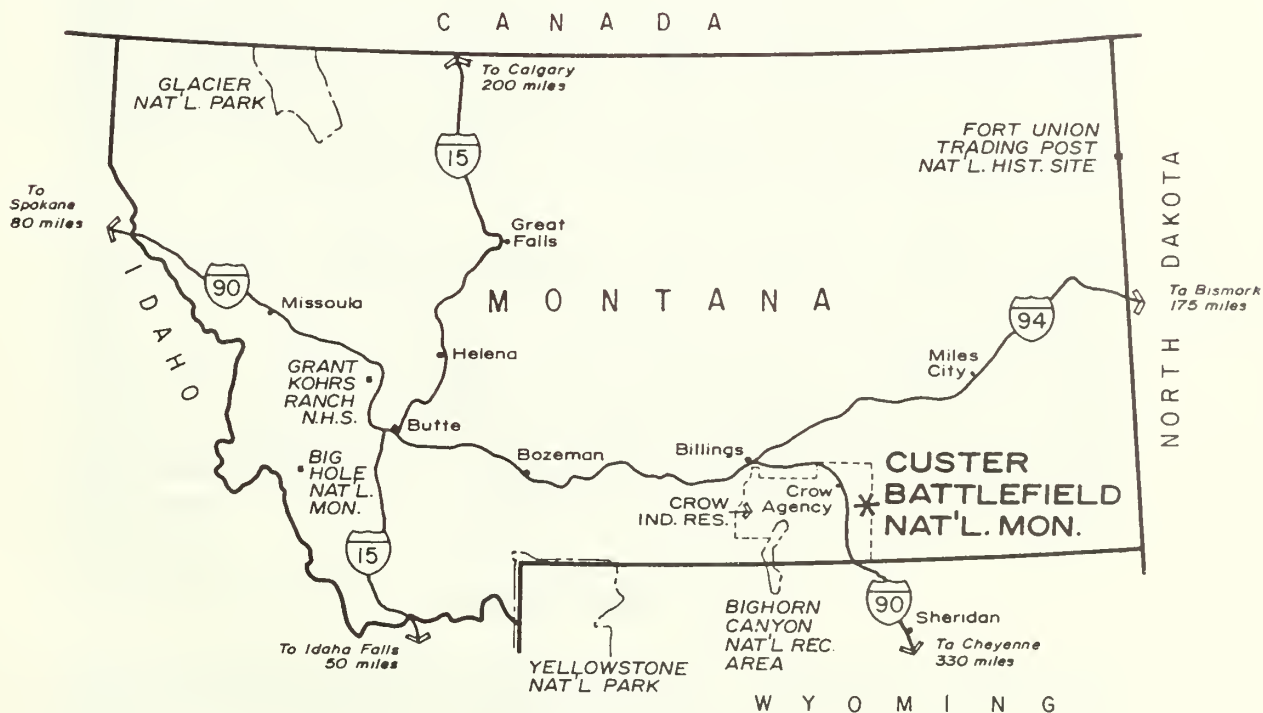
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5-003



Vicinity Map



Location Map

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT - MONTANA

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

An Environmental Assessment (EA) which disclosed the potential environmental consequences of implementing this draft plan was made available for public review on November 20, 1985. This draft General Management Plan (GMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) incorporates some modifications based on comments received on the EA. Refer to Appendices A and B for details regarding public involvement and public responses on the EA. Following a public comment period on this draft GMP and DCP, final plans will be issued which will reflect the National Park Service's decision regarding basic management philosophy at Custer Battlefield National Monument.

The famous Battle of the Little Bighorn between 12 companies of the 7th United States Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians was fought at Custer Battlefield National Monument on June 25 and 26, 1876. Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and about 268 of his forces were killed. The national monument occupies 765.34 acres (all federal) in south-central Montana. It consists of two separate parcels. The main parcel contains the ridge where Custer made his last stand against the Indians. The second parcel contains the site of the Reno-Bentley defense perimeter. The two parcels are connected by a 4.1 mile national monument road.

The primary purpose of Custer Battlefield National Monument is to preserve and protect the historic and natural resources pertaining to the Battle of the Little Bighorn and to provide visitors with a greater understanding of those events which lead up to the battle, the encounter itself, and the various effects the encounter had on the two cultures involved. A portion of the national monument is administered and maintained as the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery.

THE DRAFT PLAN

The purpose of this draft GMP and DCP is to provide the necessary guidelines and strategies for management and use of Custer Battlefield National Monument. These draft plans are based on Alternative B of the September 1985 Environmental Assessment. Some of the strategies presented (such as, Historic Setting and Resource Protection) should be implemented as soon as possible

to insure protection of the national monument's historic and natural resources. Other strategies (such as, Visitor Use Developments) are long-range actions which must be addressed at this time to provide continuity of planning for the park but do not require immediate implementation.

HISTORIC SETTING AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

Landscapes within the primary viewshed surrounding the national monument are an important element of the national monument's historic resources. Preservation of these viewsheds in a natural appearing condition is necessary to maintain the element of "historic association" the visitor feels with the landscape while at Custer Battlefield. Surrounding lands also contain artifacts and sites related to the Battle of the Little Bighorn. These lands must be protected from activities and land uses which will adversely affect their historic values.

Under this proposal, the historic resources that relate to the Battle of the Little Bighorn would be protected through expansion of the national monument's boundary (see Proposed Boundary Map). Expanded boundaries would include lands in the foreground horizon to the east, to Reno Creek on the south, to Interstate 90 on the west, and to U.S. Highway 212 on the north. It would extend across Interstate 90 to include lands occupied by Reno's troops during the first skirmish of the battle. The proposed boundary would add approximately 11,800 acres to the national monument.

This plan could allow continuance of agricultural practices as they exist today on lands recommended for addition to the national monument. However, it would preclude industrial, commercial, residential, and other developments that may adversely affect the landscapes historic association with the national monument. Practices such as plowing the existing prairie, ranch buildings, access roads, overhead powerlines, and other manmade enfastructures will be avoided.

Expansion of the national monument's boundary must be accomplished through legislative action by an Act of Congress. Strategies used to protect lands within the proposed boundary may vary. These strategies may include land donations, exchanges for other Federal land, acquisition of scenic or conservation easements, acquisition of fee title with lease back, some



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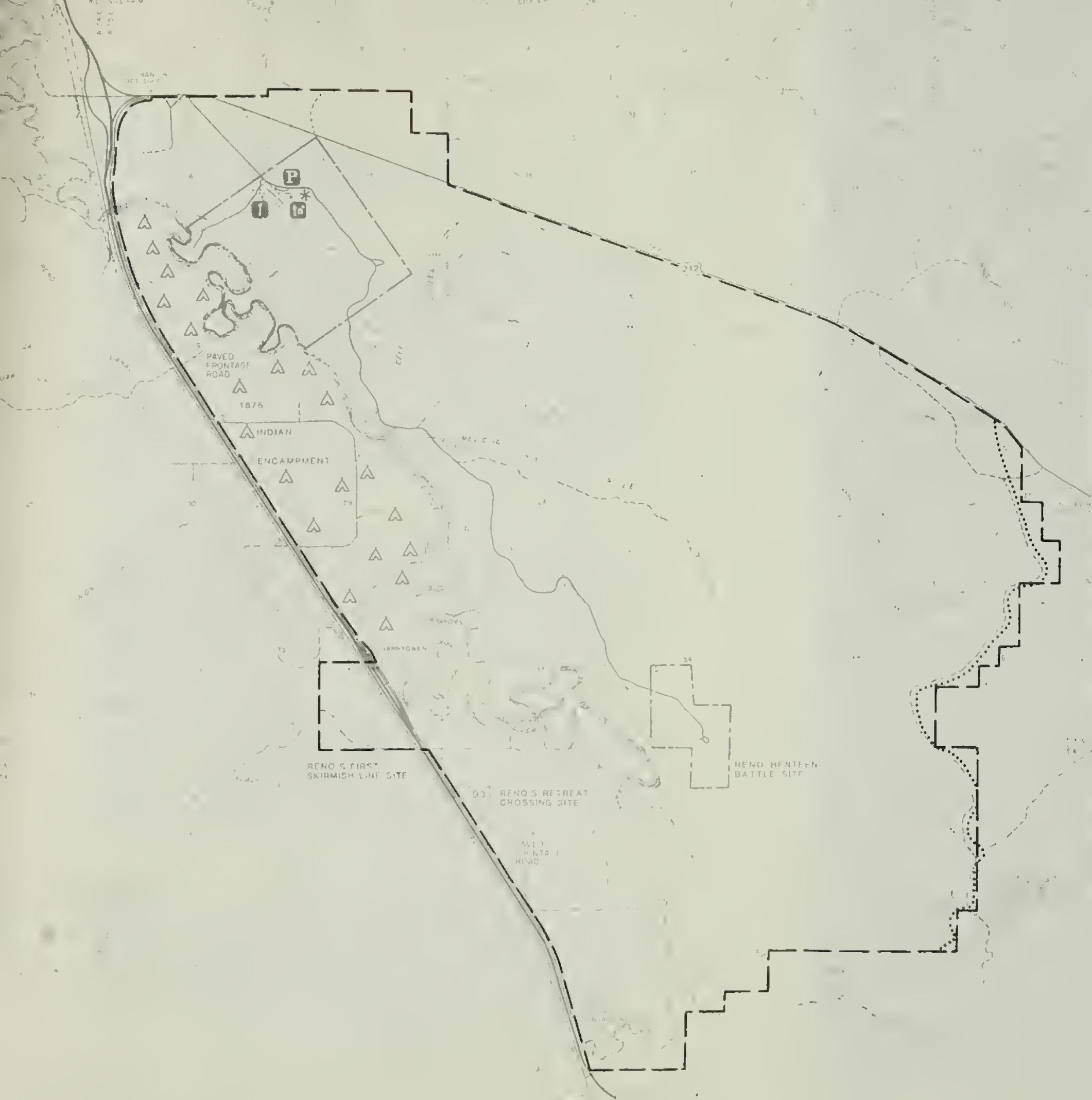
- EXISTING MONUMENT BOUNDARY
- CUSTER'S "LAST STAND HILL"
- CUSTER NATIONAL CEMETERY
- CONTOUR LINE
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- EXISTING VISITOR CENTER-MUSEUM
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING PRIMITIVE ROAD
- EXISTING PARKING
- EXISTING MAINTENANCE BUILDING
- VIEWSHED
- PROPOSED BOUNDARY



PROPOSED BOUNDARY ATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service

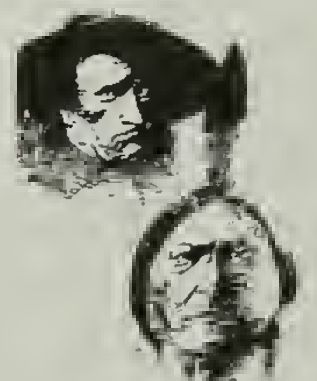
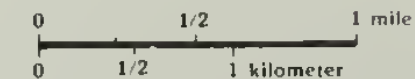


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- VIEWSHED
- PROPOSED BOUNDARY



contour interval 100 feet



PROPOSED BOUNDARY CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

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acquisition of fee title, or other strategies that would insure protection of historic resources related to the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

Management zoning (see Proposed Management Zoning Map) specifies the long-term allocation of the land resources within Custer Battlefield's proposed boundary. All lands within the proposed boundary would be classified as a Historic Zone where all activities would be managed to preserve, protect, and interpret cultural resources and their settings. Within the Historic Zone, four subzones have been identified (1) the Natural Subzone which contains about 73 percent of the proposed monument land, (2) the Cultural Resource Subzone which contains about 20 percent of the proposed monument land, (3) the Development Subzone which contains 6 percent of the proposed monument land, and (4) the Special-Use Subzone which contains the National Cemetery.

Management within the Natural Subzone would emphasize conservation of natural resources and processes. The preservation of archeological sites and values would be emphasized within the Cultural Resource Subzone and emphasis within the Development Subzone would be oriented towards facilities necessary to provide for visitor use and park management. Management within the Special-Use Subzone is oriented towards maintenance of the national cemetery.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Currently, Custer Battlefield National Monument does not have an approved Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). A draft of that plan has been prepared by monument staff; it is anticipated, the CRMP will be approved by October 1986. When approved, strategies in the CRMP will become a part of this general management plan.

The national monuments museum collection including correspondence, manuscripts, books, documents, and such were stored at Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana, from 1979 through 1984 via a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the college. The college disseminated information upon receiving requests from the public. The cooperative agreement was not renewed in 1984, and the entire museum collection is now stored at the park along with

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- VIEWSHED
- PROPOSED BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED ROAD

MANAGEMENT ZONING - ALL LANDS
ARE WITHIN THE HISTORIC ZONE

- DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE
- CULTURAL RESOURCE SUBZONE
- NATURAL SUBZONE
- SPECIAL USE SUBZONE
(NATIONAL CEMETERY)



PROPOSED NAGEMENT ZONING ATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

tes Department of the Interior - National Park Service

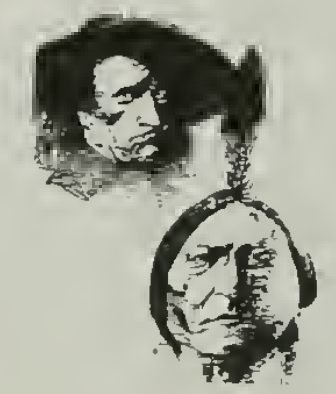
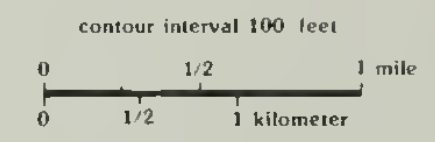
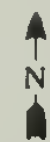


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- VIEWSHED
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- PROPOSED ROAD

MANAGEMENT ZONING - ALL LANDS ARE WITHIN THE HISTORIC ZONE

- ▨ DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE
- ▤ CULTURAL RESOURCE SUBZONE
- NATURAL SUBZONE
- ▩ SPECIAL USE SUBZONE (NATIONAL CEMETERY)



PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ZONING CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

the responsibility of replying to continuous requests for information. As a result, one additional full-time position is needed to manage and preserve the museum collection and to respond to requests for historical information. Upon completion of the visitor orientation/administration facility, the museum collection will be moved to this building. All work will be in conformance with NPS-28.

The national monument's National Register Nomination states, "All of the land in both sections of the monument are considered significant for the historic scene, resources, and archeology. Archeological resources and the cultural landscape are not addressed in this nomination. The modern intrusions are listed as noncontributing." Following completion of the proposed national monument boundary expansion, the National Register boundary should be evaluated and expanded as necessary.

The national monument's Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) was approved in 1977. When the monument's proposed boundary expansion is completed it will be necessary to update the NRMP to reflect management strategies necessary to maintain the historic appearances of lands within the proposed boundary.

VISITOR USE AND INTERPRETATION

A better comprehensive view of the events and historic perspective of the Battle of the Little Bighorn will be provided to visitors through orientation facilities, interpretation, and improvements of interpretive methodology.

A new visitor orientation/administration facility, located with convenient access from Interstate 90, would provide initial contact to the park visitor. Visitors would receive orientation of the park and be encouraged to proceed on a loop tour, or those with limited time could proceed directly to "Last Stand Hill." In either case, visitors could stop at the orientation structure on their way out of the park to gain additional information.

The new visitor facility would be used for visitor orientation, interpretive demonstrations, and presentations. Improvements to the quality and extent of static media would be made by implementing state-of-the-art techniques in upgrading the museum and wayside exhibits and improving audiovisual programs.

Visitors would be provided the opportunity to tour the battlefield in a correct, chronological sequence. They would receive an orientation at the visitor facility and then begin their tour either by bus or private vehicle. The tour would start at the visitor orientation facility, proceed to Garryowen on an existing interstate frontage road to Reno's first skirmish line site, and back under Interstate 90 to Reno's Crossing. A new low-speed, one-way road would begin at the Reno's Crossing site and proceed south along the west side of the Little Bighorn River, up Reno Creek, enter the existing national monument from the south, connect with the existing monument road at the Reno-Benteen site, and proceed over the existing road to Last Stand Hill. Unattended wayside exhibit structures would be located at Reno's first skirmish site and the Reno Crossing site.

Bus tours operating from Memorial Day through Labor Day would provide a large percentage of the annual visitation and the opportunity for a guided tour of the battlefield and its environments. A concessions operation could be used to provide the bus service, guided tours, and interpreters. Nominal fees would be charged to the visitor for this service.

Museum exhibits should be restructured to emphasize more aspects of the national monument's secondary theme, A Conflict of Cultures. The monument's story is best told where it happened--on the battlefield. Existing wayside exhibits are poor revealing little understanding of the events on the field. The plan proposes 15 new wayside interpretive panels in key historic locations.

The national monument's goal of providing an unbiased approach to the battle would continue. Museum exhibits need to be more sensitive to Indian visitors and Indian attitudes about the fight. Existing exhibits lack interpretation of Indian leaders in the battle such as Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Gull, and other leading warriors.

The topographic relief map, completed in 1953, is of great interest to most visitors and is useful in providing an orientation of the national monument. However, it is ineffective in providing troop and warrior interpretation of the battle to the average visitor. The 1980 draft Interpretive Plan, prepared by the Rocky Mountain Regional Office and park staff,

recommended a new relief map that uses fiber optics or light emitting diode transplants (or similar devices) that trace soldier and warrior movements. This map is a basic, unmanned interpretive device needed to provide all visitors with an overall picture of the Battle of the Little Bighorn. A new interpretive perspective will be prepared upon completion and approval of this plan.

Adequate parking space would be provided for oversized vehicles in the new visitor orientation/administration facility parking area. These vehicles would not be permitted beyond the parking area; however, occupants of these vehicles could take the guided bus tour through the national monument or take a shuttle or trail to Last Stand Hill. In the interim, the existing gravel-surface parking area adjacent to U.S. Highway 212 in the restaurant/gift-shop complex could serve as parking for semitrucks. A shuttle bus could provide transportation between the semitruck parking area and existing visitor center during the busy use season. These vehicles would be permitted as far as the cemetery parking area during the off season. Motor homes, pickup campers, and busses would be permitted in the monument.

Parking for the national cemetery would continue in the existing parking area north of the cemetery. This area is out of view from Last Stand Hill.

VISITOR USE/DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

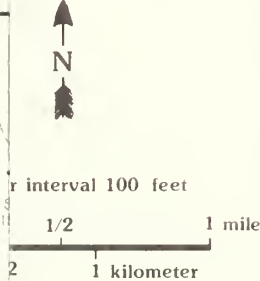
Visitor Orientation/Administration Facility

The new visitor orientation/administration facility would be located 1/4-mile south of U.S. Highway 212 providing convenient access from Interstate 90. This building and the accompanying large parking area would be out of view from Last Stand Hill. Visitor facilities would include an improved version of all visitor facilities now provided at the existing structure-- specifically museum displays, park orientation displays, auditorium, information counter, and rest rooms.

The new visitor orientation structure would include a 150-seat auditorium. The existing audiovisual room is a converted storage room in the basement of the visitor center, seats 60 visitors, and is inadequate to handle the existing visitor needs. The existing facility is

LEGEND

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- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING PRIMITIVE ROAD
- EXISTING PARKING
- EXISTING MAINTENANCE BUILDING
- PROPOSED PICNIC AREA
- PROPOSED PARKING
- PROPOSED VISITOR ORIENTATION/
ADMINISTRATION FACILITY
- PROPOSED WAYSIDE EXHIBIT STRUCTURE
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- PROPOSED SANITARY FACILITY
- PROPOSED ROAD-ONE WAY
- PROPOSED ROAD-TWO WAY
- PROPOSED CHANGE OF EXISTING ROAD
TO ONE WAY
- PROPOSED MONUMENT BOUNDARY
- OBLITERATE EXISTING FACILITY
- VIEWSHED

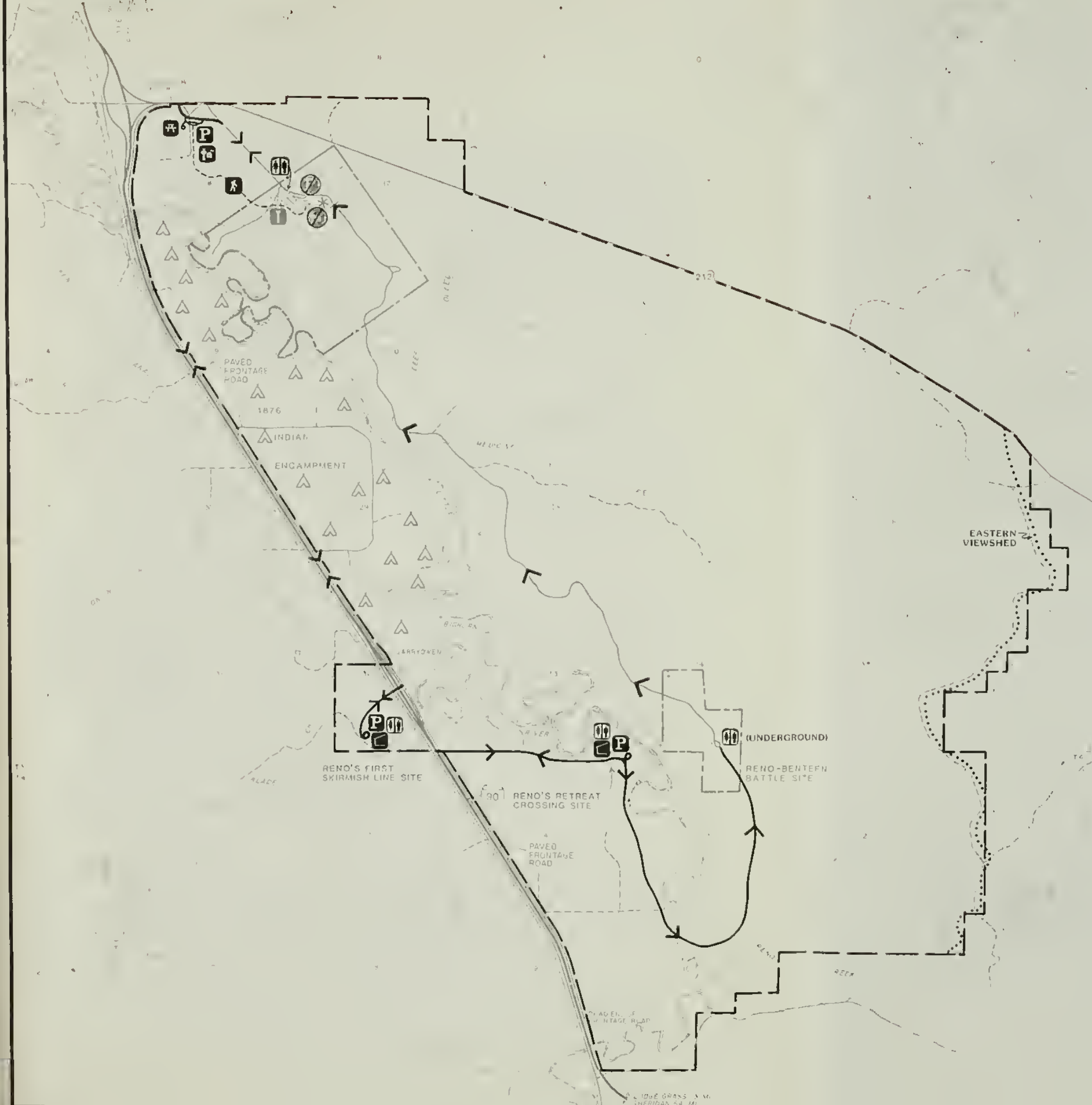


DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

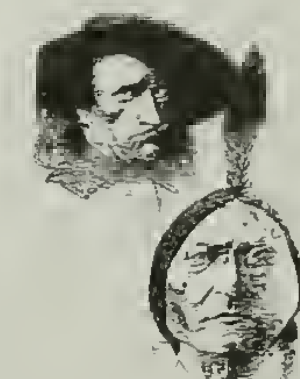
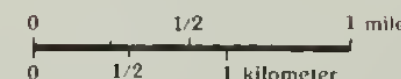


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- VIEWSHED



contour interval 100 feet



DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA

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used primarily to show a 30-minute movie, "Red Sunday." The movie is shown five times a day, with overflow crowds that average a turn-away rate of 5 to 10 people per showing at the three showings between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. This turn-away rate exists through the heavy visitor-use season of Memorial Day to Labor Day. The movie is not announced during this time period. When the movie was announced at the midday showing, the turn-away rate was averaging 30 to 40 people per showing (an estimated, annual turn-away rate of 8,000 to 11,000 visitors). The movie is not shown more often due to conflicts with other scheduled programs, many of which are held in the covered porch of the visitor center.

Typical attendance at interpretive talks averages 80 to 90 visitors and often reaches 180 visitors during the heavy visitor season of June through August. Under existing conditions, visitors are forced to stand in the sun or bunch up under the temporary sun shelter on the south side of the existing visitor center to listen to interpretive programs. An auditorium in the new visitor orientation facility would eliminate this unfortunate situation.

The new auditorium would be used from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. each day during the heavy visitor use season. Twenty-seven of the existing thirty-one interpretive programs per day could take place in the new auditorium. Visitors would be protected from the hot and cold temperature extremes that they now endure at interpretive programs under the porch of the existing visitor center.

The existing visitor center building, built in the mid-1950's, would be obliterated along with all associated walks and parking. The site would be restored, as nearly as possible, to blend with surrounding site conditions.

Picnic Area

A picnic area would be provided near the new visitor orientation facility. The picnic area would be located on fertile soils capable of supporting trees for shade to provide a welcome relief from the hot summer sun.

Sanitary Facilities in Outlying Areas

Underground chemical sanitary facilities would be built at the Reno-Bentzen Battle Site. These facilities

would be built underground to protect the historic resources from the visual intrusion of an above-ground structure. Vault-type chemical handicap-accessible sanitary facilities would be needed at Reno's First Skirmish Site and at the Reno's Retreat River Crossing Site.

National Cemetery

There is currently an immediate need for comfort stations near the national cemetery. This comfort station would be retained when the existing visitor center and parking are removed to enhance views from Last Stand Hill. Therefore, the comfort station should be located so as not to be visible from Last Stand Hill while still providing convenient visitor access. An underground structure could be considered.

The existing spray irrigation system may be replaced by an underground-drip system in the national cemetery. This new system would eliminate spraying of the headstones and the depositing mineral that causes staining and headstone deterioration. Other benefits include reduced maintenance cost and water and electricity conservation. A method to reduce or eliminate cemetery irrigation would be investigated and, if practical, implemented.

PARK OPERATIONS/DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

The new visitor orientation/administration facility will house administrative functions and provide additional storage space. Site of the visitor/administrative facility would be on a small ridge with a south-facing slope providing the opportunity for solar heat and air conditioning. Visitors would view the building as a single-level structure. However, the structure would have two levels with the administrative and storage facilities on the lower floor with south-facing windows in the office portion. Construction costs for the administration and storage portion of the structure would be reduced by approximately one-third as compared to a single-story building. Heating and air conditioning costs would also benefit by approximately one-third savings depending on the type of construction selected. All life-cycle costs should be reduced by

proposed monument boundary

0 400 800 feet
0 100 200 meters

approximate scale



national cemetery sanitary
e so facility is not
"Last Stand Hill".
nd structure could
d

proposed obliteration of visitor
center and parking, restore
site to natural appearance

stone house

"Last Stand Hill"
monument

parking

parking

visitor
center

proposed end
of 2-way road

ance

d
on

Custer
National
Cemetery

trail

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

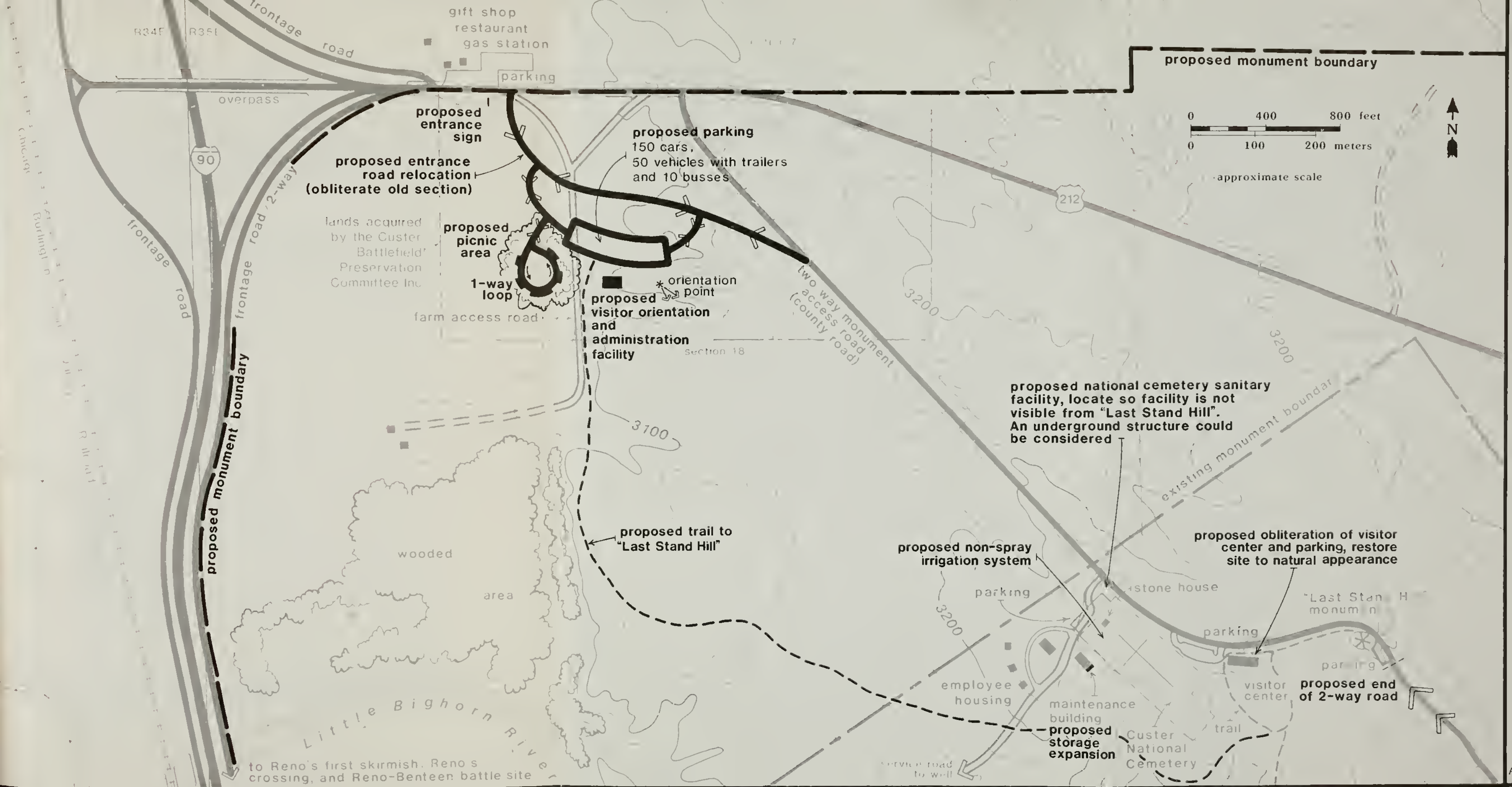
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



approximately one-third again dependent on the type of construction.

The maintenance area would be retained in its current location. Additional storage in the maintenance area would be accomplished by a 12-foot by 26-foot double-deck addition to the existing maintenance building, a freight elevator would be included in this structure.

STAFFING AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS

The following staffing levels would be required at the national monument with full implementation of this plan. Current staffing ceiling is 10.1-person years.

POSITION	PERSON YEARS
Office of the Superintendent	
Park Manager	1.0
Division of Interpretation	
Supervisory Historian	1.0
Park Ranger (GS-07)	1.0
Park Ranger (GS-05,	
3 seasonal positions)	1.0
Park Ranger (GS-04,	
4 seasonal positions)	1.0
Division of Administration	
Administrative Technician	1.0
Clerk/Typist	1.0
Division of Maintenance	
Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	1.0
Maintenance Mechanic	1.0
Cemetery Caretaker	1.0
Cemetery Caretaker	.83
Laborer (Janitor)	.5
Laborer (WG-03,	
3 seasonal positions)	.99
TOTAL	12.32

Annual operations and maintenance costs that would be required upon full implementation of this plan is approximately \$500,000.

PHASING SCHEDULE/COST SUMMARY

It is not possible for all the activities previously described to occur at once. Because of budgetary constraints, it is recognized that it may take many years to totally implement this plan. Various aspects of this plan will be phased as funds are made available, following is the conceptual phasing program that would begin following expansion of the national monument's boundary.

PHASE	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED ^{1/} COST
I	Fencing - Estimate one-third new boundary (12 miles) 4-strand barbed wire	\$456,000
	National Cemetery Comfort Station	\$124,000
TOTAL PHASE I DEVELOPMENT COSTS		<u>\$580,000</u>
II	Visitor Orientation and Administrative Facility	
	Museum with displays (2,000 S.F.)	\$584,000
	Auditorium (150 person)	\$350,000
	Lobby (800 S.F.)	\$234,000
	Public rest rooms (200 S.F.)	\$102,000
	Association book sales (400 S.F.)	\$117,000
	Basement office National Park Service and Association (800 S.F.)	\$ 88,000
	Museum vault (400 S.F.)	\$ 29,000
	Library (600 S.F.)	\$ 58,000
	Association storage (600 S.F.)	\$ 44,000
	Utility room (120 S.F.)	\$ 9,000
	Employee showers and lockers (200 S.F.)	\$ 15,000
	Furnishings	\$234,000
		<u>\$1,864,000</u>
	Utilities	
	Water (1 mile of 6-inch pipe)	\$155,000
	Septic tanks (2)	\$ 64,000
	Dosing siphon	\$ 9,000
	Sewer line (300 L.F.)	\$ 9,000
	Man holes (3)	\$ 13,000
	Absorption Trench (1,600 L.F.)	\$ 47,000
	Power (1/4-mile underground)	\$ 23,000
	Telephone (1/4-mile underground)	\$ 9,000
		<u>\$329,000</u>

Entrance Road and Parking	
New entrance road (1/2 mile)	\$365,000
150-car parking lot	\$263,000
50 vehicles with trailers and bus parking lot	\$329,000
10 semitruck with trailer parking lot	\$ 66,000
	<u>\$1,023,000</u>
Landscaping and Site Restoration	
Entrance sign	\$ 15,000
Landscaping	\$219,000
Obliterate old visitor center and restore site	\$ 51,000
	<u>\$285,000</u>
National Cemetery Irrigation	
12-1/2 acres	\$413,000
TOTAL PHASE II DEVELOPMENT COSTS	\$3,914,000

PHASE	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED ^{1/} COST
III	Visitor Historical Comprehension Improvements	
	Topographic relief map	\$ 44,000
	Unattended wayside exhibit structure (2)	\$ 29,000
	Wayside exhibits (5)	\$ 55,000
	New low-speed, one-way road (2.8 miles)	\$1,226,000
	New bridge (600 S.F.)	\$832,000
	New low-speed, two-way road (1.6 miles)	\$1,168,000
	New trail (1.2 miles)	\$ 53,000
	Pave deep ravine trail	\$ 26,000
		<u>\$3,433,000</u>
	Picnic Area	
	Two-way road (.1 miles)	\$ 73,000
	One-way road (.12 miles)	\$ 53,000
	Parking (20 spaces)	\$ 61,000
	Waterline (400 L.F. of 4 inch)	\$ 15,000
	Shelters	\$ 73,000
	Landscaping	\$ 44,000
	Water and drinking fountain (2)	\$ 6,000
	Double sanitary facility	\$ 22,000
	Tables (20)	\$ 10,000
		<u>\$357,000</u>

Outlying Sanitary Facilities	
Reno Site, double, underground chemical facility	\$ 66,000
Double-chemical facilities (2), 1 at Renos First Skirmish Site and 1 at Reno's Retreat River Crossing Site	\$ 88,000
	<u>\$154,000</u>
Maintenance Storage	
12-foot by 26-foot maintenance building, addition with double decks	\$ 37,000
Freight elevator	\$ 29,000
	<u>\$ 66,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE III DEVELOPMENT COSTS	\$4,010,000
GRAND TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	\$8,504,000

1/ Estimated costs are gross construction cost estimates. The source of estimates is the Denver Service Center, Estimating Branch, October 1984, Class "C" Estimates.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES/PLANS NEEDED

A trail study is needed to determine the most effective procedure to preserve and interpret Custer's troop advances from Rosebud Creek to Custer Battlefield National Monument. This troop movement is an integral part of the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Alternatives that need to be analyzed:

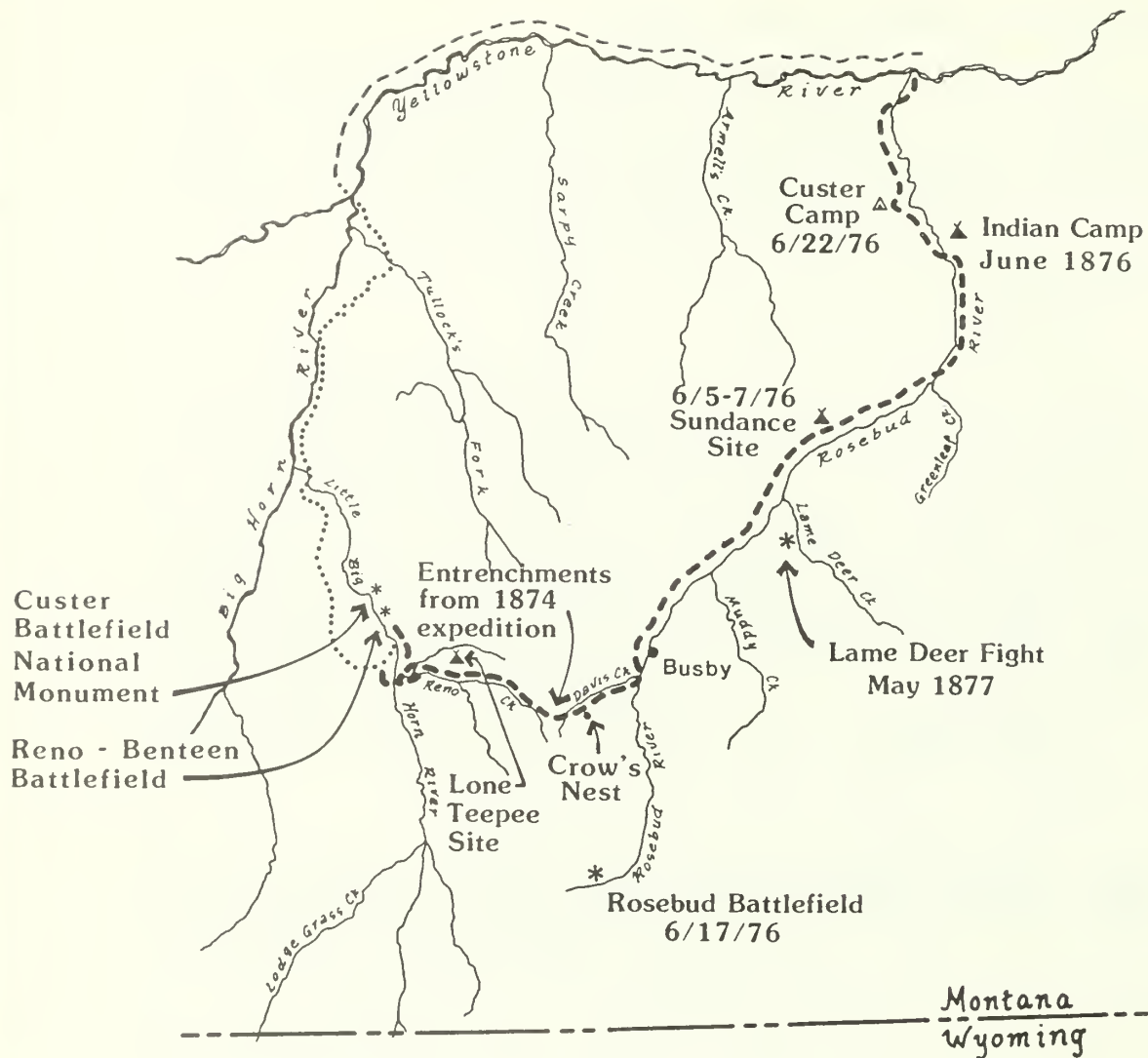
1. Existing conditions to continue.

Currently there is no historic trail reflecting the significance of the route of Custer and the Indians to the epic battle on the Little Bighorn. Visitor inquiry and interest in retracing the historic route is growing. Unless the area is protected, the potential for the trail's destruction via oil, gas, or mineral development appears large. While it is true the trail is not needed at the monument to interpret the monument story, the advantages of preserving it in whole will add immensely to the overall historic interpretation.

2. Establishment of the historic trail from the mouth of Rosebud Creek to Custer Battlefield National Monument.

Under this alternative, the National Park Service would seek historic trail status for the areas associated with The Battle of the Little Bighorn beginning from the mouth of the Rosebud and ending at Custer Battlefield National Monument. Total length of the trail is approximately 100 miles: 80 miles are on existing State or county roads, and the remaining 20 miles are on private or Indian land. Negotiations for easements are needed with State, county, and other landowners. Interpretive markers would be placed at significant historic points along the trail. Those already identified as possessing historic importance include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Custer campsite, June 21, 1876
2. Custer campsite, June 22, 1876
3. Custer campsite, June 23, 1876
4. Indian campsite, June 5-7, 1876
(Site of Sitting Bull's Sun Dance)
5. Custer campsite, June 24, 1876
6. Crow's Nest
7. Indian campsite, June 16, from which warriors attacked Crook at battle on Rosebud, June 17, 1876
8. Morass
9. Lone Teepee
10. Reno's Crossing.



- Custer's route
June 22-26, 1876
(proposed historic trail)
- Terry's route
June 23-27, 1876
- Gibbon's & Terry's route
June 22-26, 1876



0 10 20 miles

Historic Trail Study Proposal

Custer Battlefield National Monument
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

An interpretive prospectus is needed to provide sufficient detail to implement this general management plan/development concept plan.

The Natural Resource Management Plan should be updated following completion of the national monument's proposed boundary expansion.

A Land Protection Plan needs to be developed to identify specific acquisition strategies that need to be implemented within the proposed boundary.

LIST OF PREPARERS

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APPENDIX A

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY

An Environmental Assessment was made available for public review and comment from November 29, 1985, through March 15, 1986. Following distribution of the Environmental Assessment, workshops and open houses were held to answer questions and obtain additional public comments; these comments were considered during development of these draft plans. Following is a summary of workshops and open houses that were held.

January 6, 1986	p.m.	Custer Battlefield NM - park staff - presentation with questions and answer session.
January 7, 1986	9 a.m.	Crow Agency - Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Council - presentation with question and answer session.
	12 p.m.	Hardin, Montana - Chamber of Commerce - presentation with question and answer session followed by an open house.
	6 a.m. - 9 p.m.	Sheridan, Wyoming - Public Library - presentation with question and answer session.
January 8, 1986	9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	Crow Agency - open house.
	12 p.m.	Hardin, Montana - Kiwanis - short presentation, question and answer session.
	3 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Billings, Montana - Lobby of the Northern Hotel - open house.
	7:30 p.m. - 9 p.m.	Billings, Montana - Westerners - presentation with question and answer session.

APPENDIX B

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD GMP/DCP SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSES ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Thirty-one inputs were received in response to the environmental assessment, some inputs had multiple signatures. Following is a tabulation of preferences indicated and a summary of the public comments.

Preference Tabulation of Written Responses

	<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Signatures</u>
Favor Boundary Expansion and Improved Developments	22	30
Oppose Boundary Expansion but Favors Improved Developments	6	6
Opposes Boundary Expansion and Improved Developments	2	2
No Preference Express	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	31	39

Summary of Public Comments

The national monument's boundary should be expanded as described in Alternative B of the environmental assessment. Expansion of boundaries would best meet management objectives and would preserve the areas historical and cultural values. The national monument is an integral part of our national heritage that should be presented in as near the same condition as when the battle took place. Highest priority should be given to boundary expansion.

The national monuments boundary should be maintained as it currently exists. The livelihood of some people is dependent on this land and the Crow Tribe does not need to loose any more of its land.

Land purchase was the only choice presented in the environmental assessment. There are other methods available to protect the aesthetic values of land, such as, a Crow Tribe Land Use Zoning Ordinance. If implemented, landowners should receive an annual compensation for keeping their lands in non-development.

Because of the condition of our national budget and deficit, expenditure of funds for land acquisition should not be pursued at this time.

New developments are necessary at the national monument. Although Alternative B has the highest development costs, its implementation should be pursued.

Development of a new visitor's center should receive the highest priority. It is necessary to obliterate the existing visitor's center to remove intrusions from "Last Stand" hill.

The tourism potential of Custer Battlefield must be realized for the economic development and future of the Crow Reservation.

Before development occurs, the national monument's boundary expansion should be complete.

The parking problem at the existing visitor's center needs to be solved, no other developments are necessary.

Alternative A (no action) should be pursued at this time because of Federal budget reductions.

Development of the national monument requires cooperation between the National Park Service and Crow Tribe. The Crow Tribe should play a major role in development, have all concession rights reserved, and have preferred rights in employment opportunities that may be created.

To help generate funds for development, an admission fee should be charged at the national monument.

Interpretive displays in the visitor's center should be used to present a fair and accurate picture of events that led to the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The picture presented should be fair to the American Indian.

The proposed loop road which would present events of the battle in the proper sequence is a good idea that should be pursued.

There is a need for more interpretive personnel at the national monument.

The National Park Service should explore establishment of an historic trail from Custer Battlefield to the Yellowstone River and possibly to Ft. Abraham Lincoln.

There is a need for a Crow Tribe Historical and Cultural Commission. The National Park Service should pursue establishment of a Crow Tribal/Plains Indian Museum.

Museum material should be moved to another location to insure what happened at Wounded Knee in 1973 will not happen at Custer Battlefield. Copies of the material can be retained at Custer Battlefield for scholars and research.

A traveling show of museum material should be developed and used to raise public awareness of the national monument and make the public aware of private efforts to raise funds to purchase lands for the national monument.

Irrigation of the national cemetery should continue, it is necessary to maintain vegetation cover. Non-irrigated natural grasses would be trampled and paths created causing unsightly views.

The national cemetery should be planted with natural grasses and trees to maintain visual continuity of the national monument.

The national cemetery should be expanded to include an adjacent site.



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